REEPING STILL ne Did Not See Jim Lyons Kill Bob, but He Says Jim Lyons Admitted It-A Tall Red-fixed Man Was in the Shop-This is Other by a Seemingly Transled Allbi Cor

Thinks that Siiney Must Be Crazy, Only the most fragmentary reports have been made public of the statements that Mickey Sliney has made to Inspector Byrnes about the murder of Bob Lyons at 152 Cherry street on Nov. 25, and in them Sliney was never made to say what motive he had assuming that he was not guilty, in keeping silence so long as he did. THE SUN herewith gives the ssion, as recited by a person to whom Eliney has repeated it.

The Inspector sent for Sliney on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock, and took him into his private office. He told Sliney that he wanted to ask some questions, and wanted truthful that was said might be used against him when his trial came up should he be indicted. He gained Sliney's confidence by telling him he believed he was innocent. Then he explained that it was necessary, in order to prove his in-nocence, that he should tell absolutely all he

Under this treatment Sliney told the story which, if it cannot be substantiated, may be

the afternoon of the murder at about 3:50 o'clock. He went there to collect a bill of \$35 for coal that his father had sold to the Lyonses, and also because he liked to see and six minutes. Lyons said he would not pay the bill then, and bade Sliney wait until Friday. when the Sisters connected with St. James's Church would pay their bill for meat.

Lyons was at that time taking chickens from a barrel and placing them on the window sill. Come out and have a drink," he said, and

they went out together into the saloon next which is kept by a man named Hinchey. This was about a minute or a glass of mixed ale, for which Lyons in general and nothing in particular before they left the saloon. They walked the few feet to the store, and Bob Lyons stepped up on the stone step at the door. The boy Brousich Lyons to give him some change, and then Lyons told him to go around to Father Kean's vestry and see what the Sisters wanted. Sliney says he knew and heard nothing ed to this errand. The boy went back behind giri-went out with her meat. Mrs. Lyons. Bob's mother, came into the store and said something angrily to Bob. What it was liliney did not remember. Bob answered, and then Mrs. Lyons said: "Your marriage with that woman will never thrive."



PLAN OF THE LYONS SHOP.

Bob answered: "It'll thrive when you are in hell, old woman."
Bliney said he didn't like to hear quarrelling of that kind, and so he hade Lyons good day and walked across the street to his home. It was 4:10 o'clock then. He lives at 147 Cherry street; the shop is at 152. On the way across the street he greeted Mrs. O'Brion, who was going toward the butcher's. He poked his heat in at his own door and calling to his mother, said, "I'm going to the 'Steam Power' (lienry Beerman's saloon), and tell father I have gone there so he will know where the lorses are."

mother, said, "I'm going to the 'Steam Power' (ilenry Beerman's saloon), and tell father I have gone there so he will know where the horses are."

Then he walked down the street to the corner. There is a furnishing store kept there by a man named Harris. Something in the window brought to his mind his dress suit. He remembered that he was going to a party or wedding in the evening, and that there was a rip in some part of his own dress suit. He had borrowed Bob Lyone's suit once before. The tecousers and waistoogt had fitted him fairly well, though the coat was too long. He had octurned the suit only a few days before. He thought he might borrow it again. He turned and hurried back to Lyone's store.

He had put his foot on the stop, he says, and was just about to enter when Jim Lyone came late thought he might borrow it again. He turned and hurried back to Lyone's store.

He had put his foot on the stop, he says, and was just about to enter when Jim Lyone came late the oches with a cleaver in his hand, and Bob staggered after him with the terrible cut in his neck. Then, according to Bliney's statement, Jim Lyone said:

"There, damn you; you'll never call her that name again." or words to that effect.

At the same moment a young man whem sliney describes as being fall, with a red face, and who had stood between the meat bonch and the counter, exclaimed:

"Good God! there's Mickey Sliney!" and he stepped back and into the ice chest, the door of which was open.

Sliney said he was scared half to death. He didn't know what to do or say, and he hurried off down the street in the direction from which he had come to him and that when he got it he would say Sliney \$2,000, provided that Sliney would tell nothing.

Mickey' he said, according to Sliney statement, "you saw me hit Bob: for God's sake don't give me away. He's dead."

Thes Lyons said that all the property would ement on him and that when he got it he would say Sliney \$2,000, provided that Sliney would tell nothing.

And, Hickey' he said, "if you get into any

evidence positive that Bliney had written the note. How could any one have got that same paper? they ask.

Since y remembers, he says, that three days or so before the murder he was in his room up stairs by his desk, and was looking out of the window when he saw, on the other side of the street. Jim Lyons and the tall young man with a red face (the same whom he afterward saw limps into the ice box). They beckoned him to come over to them. He called over that he was busy, and told them to come on up stairs. He was brushing off his Foresters' uniform. After a moment's talk, in the course of, which Jist asked him to lond him a dollar, Jim said: By the way, Mickey, my friend wants to write a moment to the little of the lightly and the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was murdered by a member of the fact that he was fact the control of the fact that he was pour ink?

Corraminy, "Rickey answered. "There's some paper there in the desk." The young man opened the desk and got the paper and the fact that he was a solution of the highbinder feat.

Corraminy, "Rickey answered. "There's ware defined in a member of the fact that he was the fact that the quarter had its origin in the Alaskan canneries, nothing of the fact that he was defined in a memb

ren back to the store again, and I had not been there long before Dr. Kerr caus.

The man Barnes spoken of In Lyons's allibit is John O'Barn, a driver for the Borden Condensed Milk Company. A SUN reporter talked with him on Thursday. He made a statement the same in every particular but one; that was that he saw Officer Breen by the Lyons's down first, and that he called Jim Lyons's attention to it. Cavanagh, another driver for the Borden Company, corroborated the story so far as Thirty-second street. For what happened after the pair left Thirty-second street there is only the statement of the two men.

O'Barn is about 28 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches tall, with dark heir and eyes, and small, dark moustache, and a rosyred complexion.

Jim Lyons says he believes Sliney is insane. One part of Sliney's statement to Inspector Byrnes that is certainly true is that Bob Lyons got his fatal hurt in the passageway leading from the shop to the dining room, and not in the shop, as the police assumed. The blood marks on the wall of the passageway where the blood spurted the instant the blow was struck are the only blood marks on any part of the wall in the place. The place where the police assumed the blow was struck are the only blood marks on any part of the passageway and not into it after the blow. Mickey Bliney's lawyers were apparently assumed it because there was a large clot of blood on the bench. That was where Lyons died, and he auddenly staggered out of the passageway and not into it after the blow. Mickey Bliney's lawyers were apparently assumed to Inspector Byrnes. They profused to know nothing at all about it.

JULIUS SCHARMANN'S LOVE.

The trial of the suit of Louis Orthey against Scharmann.for \$10,000 damages.for the loss of took place yesterday in the City Court, Brooktook place yesterday in the Oity Court, Brook-lyn. Scharman, as it is alleged, had betrayed Miss Orthey under promise of marriage. About a year ago she had Scharmann arrested on the ground that she was likely to become a charge on the county, but her complaint was dismiss swore before the Justice that she had kept company with Scharmann for five years, that he gave her a ring, a watch and chain, and other presents, and had promised to marry her. Scharmann admitted his intimacy with Miss Orther, but denied the promise of marriage. A child was born soon after the trial before the magistrate, and the mother died on Christmas

eve. Two months later the child died. that she had introduced Scharmann to Miss Orthey at a dancing academy, and that in 1889 Orthey at a dancing academy, and that in 1989 scharmann told her he would probably be married to Miss Orthey within a year.

Mr. Orthey tostified that his daughter earned from \$6 to \$10 a week, and that Scharmann, when told by the witness of his daughter's condition, admitted that it was his faultand that he would make it all right. The witness identified a gold ring which Scharmann had given his daughter inscribed "J. S. to L. O."

Several witnesses testified to the attentions

had given his daughter inscribed "J. 8. to L. Q. Several witnesses testified to the attentions of Scharmann to the girl. Extracts from love letters written by Scharmann to the girl were read. These are some of them:

"My best love and many kisses (big sweet ones) to my own darling."

"I want you, my darling, to write every day everything that you do, overy little thing. One hundred kisses from your own, true—Julius."

"Now, my dear Lizzie, I must close my letter to you, and I hope you will receive me on Sunday night with many kisses and your very best hugs that you can find."

In another letter he told her to kiss a spot on the paper around which he put a ring of ink, because he had kissed it.

After deliberating for forty-five minutes, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$6,000.

A Passenger on the Noordland Brings Enough to Stock a Store,

Two of Surveyor Lyon's customs inspectors on information forwarded from Europe to the passenger on the Noordland, from Antwerp, of embroidery, I have mantilla, 18 places of embroid-sred cripe, 2 capsa. 3 places of silk and lace, 23 places of metal trimming, 3 lace fans, 26 souvenir spoons, 6 lace landiferchiefe, 17 dross patterns, 31 places cripes trimming, 20 places of white and black lace, 8 places veiling, 5 crops scarfs, 50 places lace and metal trim-ming, 11 packages bead trimming, and 8 pieces passe-menteries.

weiling 5 creps scarfs, 50 pieces lace and motal trimming, 11 packages bead trimming, and 8 pieces passementers.

There was 1,000 yards of lace altogether, some of it Duchesse. Rutgers was taken before United States Commissioner Mulrhead in Jersey City.

Alfred C. Rutgers, the prisoner, is a tall, bloud-bearded German. He had hired a hack, loaded it up with two large trunks and several satchels, and had given the driver, Dan Dougherty, directions where to leave them. The suspicion of Customs Inspectors Brown and Douchue was excited, but as all the baggage placed in and on the hack had marks showing it had been examined by a customs effect and found all right they hesitated about doing anything. When they leastated about doing anything. When they leastated about doing anything. When they leastated about doing anything. The additional baggage was something wrong. The additional baggage was brought ashore and Brown and Donchue examined it. A glance at the first piece convinced them that their suspicions were well founded. They hurried around to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry entrance and intercepted Hackman Dougherty just as he was about to drive on hoard the beat. The trunks were opened and found to be illied with laces and sliks of the finest and richest quality.

In Commissioner Mulrheid's rooms the prisoner requested a private interview, but the Commissioner told him that anything he had to say must be said openly. Butgers then declined to any anything. He was placed in the custody of Deputy Marshal McCue and taken to the county init.

MISS ST. JOHN'S CONDUCT. TESTIMONY OF SERVANTS ABOUT COHEN'S VIBITS.

Iwo of Them Tell What They Saw and Heard When They Poered Over the Ban-nisters One Night When Marine Was Out LONDON, Dec. 11.-This was the fifth day of the trial of the action for divorce brought by Miss St. John, the actrees, against her hus-band. Duplancy Marius, the actor. The same otors and actresses who have attended the Divorce Division of her Majestr's High Court of Justice since the trial began were present in their usual seats. A housemaid named Hub-ble, who had kept a watchful eye on her mistrees's actions, was a witness. She was called by Mr. Gill, counsel for Mr. Marius. Her appearance was apparently a surprise to Miss St. John. who did not regard her with any great degree of liking. The testimony of the housemaid bore rather heavily against the pretty actress, and at several points in the story Miss St. John looked as if she would give a great deal to have a few moments' private confrom the manner in which the witness gave her testimony that she was not at all reluctant

to "get square" with Miss St. John.
Miss Hubble said that she slept with Miss St. John when Marius was away. Mr. Cohen. (the sub-editor of the Financial Ness. who is made co-respondent in a counter suit for divorce brought by M. Marius against his wife on the ground of adultery), was a frequent visitor to the house when Marius was absent. On one of these occasion, Miss Hubble said, Mr. Cohen stopped in the house until a late hour. He had been drinking brandy and water, hot, in the evening Miss St. John sent for her and told her that she should not require her to sleep with her that night. In explanation, Miss St. John told the witness that her brother was coming and might stay all night. She would not therefore, be afraid to alsep alone. Witness slept that night with Sophy, the cook, and they lay awake for a long time, disquasing the strange action of their mistress. The rosult of their nocturnal deliberations was that the housemaid and the cook came to the conclusion that the announced visit of Miss St. John's brother was "all buncombe."

Later on, said Miss Hubble, she heard the beal ring and she and the cook poered over the banistors and listened. Miss St. John gently opened the door of her bedroom and peeped out. Then witness heard whispering in Miss St. John's bedroom. She was certain that she heard Mr. Cohen's voice. She was too familiar with the vofte of Mr. Cohen to make any mistake in the matter. The witness's manner was decidedly snapplen, and she seemed to delight in giving her testimony, now and then casting a spiteful glance in the direction of the petitioner.

Miss Hubble also told Sophy, the cook, when they were standing in their night dresses looking over the bannisters, that she was certain that it was Cohen. Miss St. John's brother, witness explained, had a latch key. Later on, Miss Hubble and had a latch key. Later on, Miss Hubble and had a latch key. Later on, Miss Hubble in answer to other questions, maintained that she was certain Mr. Cohen was in Miss St. John's bedroom on the night in question.

The Judge-Do you think that he came there to commit adultery? St. John when Marius was away. Mr. Cohen. (the sub-editor of the Financial News, who is

The Judge—Do you think that he came there to commit adultery?

Miss Hubble (sharply)—He could not come for any good, in that way, when M. Marius was absent.

The next witness was Mrs. Sophy Franklin, the cook. She corroborated Miss Hubble's teatimony as to the latter's sleeping with her on the night referred to, as to their discussion of their mistress's conduct, and as to the banisters episode when the housemaid said that she was certain Mr. Cohen was in Miss St. John's bedroom. Witness admitted, however, that she had never seen any impropriety between Miss St. John and Mr. Cohen. Miss St. John, she said, usually ordered the servants to retire when she was at home, at the proper hour for their retiring.

A man named Bruce, who described himself as a "theatre drosser," said that he had seen Mr. Cohen, he said, remained alone there with the actress for about twenty minutes.

Tuxton, a detective, gave an account in detail of his work in shadowing Miss St. John and Mr. Cohen, describing how and where he had seen the two dining fogether at different places.

had seen the two chining together as the tra-places. To the gratification of the audience, and with renewal of interest in the proceedings, Miss Florence St. John, the petitioner, was then called to testify. She stepped upon the witness stand in a most unconcerned manner, gave a slow, calm, defiant glance around her and was ready to meet the fire of public ex-amination in rebuttal of the testimony already taken.

witness, in this state of affairs. Mr. Cohen, she said, had possibly been in Miss St. John's dressing room three or four times a week.

George Edwards, lessee and manager of the Galety Theatre, was the next witness. He confirmed the testimony of Mrs. Eagle concerning the visits of gentlemen to Miss St. John's dressing room. He said that the spartment referred to was frequented by many people who had business with the actress and in his opinion, there was nothing improper in Mr. Cohen's going there. It was not true, he said, that Mr. Cohen had free access to the stage of the Galety Theatre. Miss St. John, he added, often called him "Jack."

After some further testimony of a similar nature the case was again adjourned.

FURIOUS GALE IN ENGLAND. The Bark Leonore Wrecked and Her Crew Probably Browned.

LONDON. Dec. 11.-Owing to the roughness of the sea a pilot who went out to the Leonore. night, was unable to board the vessel. At midnight the bark was in a perilous positio A tug was sent to the scene of the wreck, but the waves threw the Leonore on the quarter of the tug. preventing the latter from render-ing aid. The Leonore was last seen at 1 o'clock this morning. At daylight she had disappeared. The shore is covered with wreckage,

peared. The shore is covered with wreckage, and the bodies of two men have been thrown up on the beach. It is believed that twelve persons altogether have been drowned.

The furious gales and heavy floods have so weakoned and undermined the ancient and massive walls by which the greater part of the city of Chester is enclosed that parts of the old Roman structure have sunk.

A despatch from Cork says that four fishermen near Skibbereen were caught in the gale. Their boat was capsized and all four were drowned. drowned.
The steamer Eiffel Tower has been wrecked at Fornby. The crew are believed to have been

aved.

Hamsure, Dec. 11.—A sudden storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, caused considerable loss of life and injury to shipping here to-day, On the Elbe three persons were lost from a ferryboat by the sudden careening of the boat under the force of the blast. An American bark was driven ashorest Neumohlon, and five of the crew are said to be missing.

sing.
The storm did, also, great damage ou land.
The Church of St. Jacob was unrooted, and the
fine steeple of St. Paul's went down in the gale. CHINESE REBELS AGAIN BEATEN.

Behending Prisoners Who Took Part in the Massacres of Christians. London, Dec. 11.—A despatch from Pekin says that the recent victories of the imperial have brought the insurrection to an end. All have brought the insurrection to an end. All the disturbances in the country appear to have terminated, and affairs are resuming their normal condition. By order of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, summary punishment is inflicted on the captured rebols who are convicted of having taken part in the massacres of Christians. Forty-two insurgents, who were proved beyond doubt to have had a hand in the murder of Christians, have been beheaded at Pakou.

Paraellites Want a Share of the Paris Fund. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- Justin McCarthy, as sole

Nobody Eats Baking Powder.

Its purpose is solely to produce a leavening gas to vesiculate or lighten the bread, biscuit and cake, and make them digestible and wholesome. A proper baking powder does this through its own decomposition or destruction, and leaves none of itself or its active ingredients to be eaten in the food.

The Royal Baking Powder accomplishes this purpose better than any other powder, for the reason that its ingredients, because of their perfect purity and accurate combination, are exactly neutralized in use, giving the largest amount of leavening gas, and producing an absolutely pure bread - sweet, finely flavored and wholesome.

The baking powders which their makers claim show upon their labels all their ingredients are found by the U.S. Government examination to have in their composition both lime and sulphuric acid. These disagreeable things are, of course, eaten by consumers who are so indiscreet as to use baking powders that contain them.

DAIST HOPKINS TO BE SET PREE.

The Girl Who Was Sent to Prison for London, Dec. 11.-The case of Datay Hopkins came up in the Queen's Bench Division of It excited much interest as it involved to a that have been held from time immemorial by the officials of Cambridge University. The university authorities on the charge of "walking the street with a university man." This

in his company for immoral purposes. This, he said, was interred in the charge made against her.

Mr. Poland, in his argument in support of the application, held that there was no charge known to the law as the offence of "walking the street with a university man," and that therefore the girl's detention was illegal. Referring to Sir Richard Webster's statement that the inference in the charge upon which the girl was convicted was that she was in the undergraduate's company for immoral purposes, Mr. Poland declared that no person could be convicted and imprisoned in England on inferences. A legal conviction required proof, and inferences, no matter what their nature, were not proof.

Upon the conclusion of the arguments the Court announced that it upheld the application, as no charge of immorality had been made. The Vice-Chancellor, the Court held, could not convict a person on inferences. Sir Richard Webster announced that the girl would be released.

It was this case that led the municipal authorities to decide they would presents bill at the next session of Parliament, asking that the jurisdiction of the Cambridge University authorities be limited or abolished altogether.

RURAL REFORMS IN ENGLAND. Mr. Gladstone's Speech Before the National

LONDON, Beg. 11 .- Four hundred of the rural delegates to the National Liberal Federation Conference, which opened yesterday in Memofor a guest at breakfast this morning. After them, said he thought the time had come for them, said he thought the time had come to the beginning of continuous efforts to bring about rural reforms.

Speaking on the subject of workingmen, Mr. Gladstone said the labor question had a wide rauge. Home rule was part of the labor controversy, as the bulk of those in whose behalf that cause is being pushed are laborers or small farmers. The condition of rural laborers was a most urgent question. The proof of this statement lay in the constant migration of these laborers. Every endeavor ought to be made to keep the laborers at home. He hoped to see labor candidates for seats in Parliament increase in number. They ought not to be addied with frightful election expenses.

Mr. White had been tricked by New York and Chicago grain speculations. The statements were all to the effect that people who should have been loyal to him in the great corn deal have been loyal to him in the great corn deal have been loyal to him in the great corn deal were all to the effect that people who should have been loyal to him in the great corn deal have been loyal to him in the grea the beginning of continuous efforts to bring

tion of these laborers. Every endeavor ought to be made to keep the laborers at home. He hoped to see labor candidates for seats in Parliament increase in number. They ought not to be saddled with frightful election expenses. Mr. Gladstone enforced upon his hearers the necessity for parish councils, which, he maintained, were a necessary complement to local government. He held that the laborer should have free access to land, and that local authorities ought to have power to purchase or lesse land for this purpose.

Mr. Gladstone urged the abolition of the common law against conspiracy. This law, he said, had given rise to proceedings that were adverse to the liberties of the people. He said: "We must provide for the rural population of Great Britain as well as for the same class in Ireland. Nothing must be a crime which relates to the prosecution of labor interests, or because it is done by a combination of men unless it is an offence against the letter and the spirit of the law."

He strongly advocated that parish councils should be charged with the control of rarish charities, the care of roads and commons, and of rights of way. They should also see that schools and dwellings were in proper sanitary condition. He said that some scheme ought to be devised to offer the laborer, after a long and blameless life, something better than the workhouse. Until that was done society would not have discharged its duties and the aims of the present conference would not be fully attained.

NOT A ROYAL LOVE MATCH.

The Duke of Clarence Preferred Princess Helene of Orleans to His Counts, LONDON, Dec. 11.—The current stories that the hetrothal of the Duke of Clarence and

Duke's persistent love under great opposition Duke's persistent love under great opposition do not agree with court reports. On the contrary, it is known that the Duke of Clarence has long been enamored of Princess Heiene of Orleans, and that two years ago he personally declared his passion to the Comte de Faris, and received the assurance that Princess Heiene returned his love, and that both her father and mother approved the match. Princess Helene then went to Rome to put the question of a change of religion, as an absolute necessity, before the Pope, who told her that it would be impossible that such a change could obtain his remotest sympathy.

The matter romained unsettled until Prince George became ill, when the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales became alarmed over the change of the Duke of Filo's nearing the throne. Fressure was then put on the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on overy side, family and Cabinet reasons being adduced against an alliance with the house of France. This pressure led to his scosptance of Princess Victoris Mary, for whom he has shown a cousinly liking.

Queen Victoria has premised a dowry to the bride. On the occasion of the marriage the Queen will raise the Duke of Teek and his children to the dignity of "Royal Highnesses." do not agree with court reports. On the con-

DESTRUCTIVE GALE AT HONG KONG. Many Vessels Wretked and Hundreds of Chinese Browned.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the *Times* from Singapore says that a severe gale prevailed at Hong Kong on Dec. 4. A large number of Chinese vensels were destroyed and hundreds of Chinese sailors and laborers en-gaged about the harbor were drowned. Euro-pean and other vessels lying at Hong Kong were little damaged.

Lord Bufferin to He Ambassador to Paris LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Dufferin has been appointed British Ambassador to France in the place of the late Lord Lytton.

The post to which Lord Dufferin has just been appointed is considered the finest in the British diplomatic service.

When she was a Child, she eried for Casteria. When she became Miss, she stung to Casteria DR. HOLMES TO MR. WHITTIER.

A Tender Birthday Letter Dwelling Upon

Boston, Dec. 11 .- The following is the letter which Oliver Wendell Holmes has sent to 84th anniversary of his birth, which will be

"My DEAR WHITTIER: I congratulate you on having climbed another glacier and crossed another crevasse in your ascent of the white summit which already begins to see the morning twilight of the coming century. A life so well. filled as yours has been cannot be too long for your follow men and women. In their affections you are secure, whether you are with them here or near them in some higher. If than theirs. I loop your years have not become a burden, so that you are tired of living. At our age we must live chiefly in the past. Happy is he who has a past like yours to look back upon. It is one of the felicitous incidents—I will not say accidents—of my life that the lapse of time has brought us very near together, so that I frequently find myself honored by seeing, my name mentioned in mear connection with you now. We are lonely, very lonely, in these last years. The image which I have used before this in writing to you recurs once more to my thoughts:

"We were on dock together as we began the voyage of life two generations ago. The life of a whole generation passed and found us in the cabin with a goodly company of coevals. Then the craft which held us began going to pieces, until a few of us were left on the rait pieced together of its fragments. And now that the tentil remains affect of the sunken vessel.

"I have just been looking over the headstone in Mr. Griswold's cemetery, entitled "The Posts and Poetry of America.' In that venerable receptacle just completing its half century of existence, for the date of the edition before me is 1842. I find the name of John Greenleaf Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes next each other, in their due order, as they should be. All around are the names of the dead—too often of forgotten dead. Three names I see there are still among those of the living. Mr. John Osborn Sargent, who makes Horace his own by faithful study and ours by scholarly translation: Isaac falcellan, who was writing in 1830, and whose last work is dated 1881, and Christopher P. Cranch, whose poetical gift has too rarely found expression. Of these many dead you are the most vore is not representative. Long may it be before you lea summit which already begins to see the morn-

B. V. WHITE AND FIELD'S FIRM.

Renewal of Reports that Mr. White was Almost from the hour when S. V. White & Co. uspended. Wall street has had reports that

ALBANY, Dec. 11 .- Col. Williams, the Goveror's private secretary, said to-day that there is no truth in the reports sent from Albany that, for fear of assault by cranks and madmen, Gov. Hill is accompanied by detectives on his way to and from the Capitol. Neither is it true that guards have been employed for that purpose at the Executive Mansion, and that all visitors there and at the Executive Chamber are carefully inspected before admission. The report is supposed to have arisen from the fact that the police of Albany have been inusually vigilant in watching cranks and other suspicious characters who have been found on the streets and in public buildings, and who, it was thought, might attempt to emulate the recent example of cranks in other cities. Gov. Hill goes about his duties as usual, without any suggestion of feat. is no truth in the reports sent from Albany

Ten Negroes Condemned to Beath Will Go

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11 .- As a result of the confession of a negro named Henry Suber, that he murdered Thornton Nance months ago, the ten negroes who liad been sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 24 last, but whose execution was stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court, will now be released. Suber says that he alone committed the deed. He makes a confession, he says, because he does not want to see ten innocent men suffer for his crime.

He Wouldn't Play Enoch Arden,

SCHANTON, Dec. 11. - Martin Perconey of Price-SCHANTON, Dec. 1.1.—Martin Perconey of Price-burg came home this morning, after seven years' wandering in the West. His wife had believed him doad, and had married Stephen Banthay. Perconey found them amusling a pair of twins which had come into the family. He didn't take the matter philosophically, but at once caused the arrest of the parents, and sent them all to jail this afternoon in default of ball. He also took possession of his former home.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. The Permanent Building and Investment Society of Melbourne has been defrauded of \$55,000 by one of the officers of the institu-tion

tion.

Col. Vivian will sail from Liverpool on the Efruria to-day to marry the widowof the New York millionaire, Marshall O. Roberts. He is accompanied by Col. Stracey as groomsman.

The Belgian Foreign Minister has communicated the text of the new commercial treaties just negotiated between Belgian and Germany and Belgium and Austria-Hungary to the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies.

The True Way

To rid the human body of the poison of disease is to eliminate it through the pores of the skin. S. S. S. not only does this, but it forces out absorbed germs which make the poison, and builds up the general health at the same 'time. Do not take any imitation or substitute for S. S. S., for you will be disappointed. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it.

Mrs. R. J. ROWELL. 11 Quincy at, Medford Mass, anys that her mother has been cured of Scrafula by the use of four bottles of R. S., after having had much other treatment and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY A UNITED STATES COURT.

Judge Mammond, at Memphys, Meranek to Compel a Cotton Compressing Company to Abide by its Contract-The Company Raised the Price on the Railconds,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MEMPRIS, Dec. 11.-Judge Hammond, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, refused the application of the Louisville and Nashville for an injunction to compel the Mamphie Cotton Compress Company to comply with its con-tract to compress cotton bales at 10 cents per. 100 pounds. The compress company has a monopoly of compressing cotton, having has a contract with all the railroad companies per hundred. However, to make up recent heavy losses by fire, or for other reasons, it has notified all the railroad companies that they must pay 12 cents per 100 for compression. and it refuses to perform the contract.

There being no other compress company available, this leaves the railroads no alternative but to pay the extra price unless the com-press company could be compelled by injunction to perform its contract. As soon as the notice was given the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company filed a bill to compel the compress company to take 10 cents but Judge Hammond refused the injunction because it did not appear that the contract had been made to charge more for compression.

The Louisville and Nashville bill alleged the

tender of cotton for compression and the re-fusal to do the work for less than 12 cents: also that the compress company was ignoring

fusal to do the work for less than 12 conts, also that the compress company was ignoring the stipulation to compress only for the railroads and was working for shippers direct and demanding 12 couts.

The injunction was refused on the ground that a court of equity will not compel any one to work for another at a stipulated price, but it leaves the injured party to bring an adequate remedy, the jurisdiction of equity is forbidden to United States courts by an act of Congress.

The railroad company contended that the public interest was affected by the disturbance of treight rates and disastrous competition with points where combression of cotton could be dose for less price than demanded at Memphis, but Judge Hammond ruled that the public policy which forbids unnecessary interference by courts with the conduct of business under contracts and forbids a jurisdiction that would restrict by such orders the freedom of the economic laws of trade and commerce, was as important as the other consideration urgod in favor of the injunction, and denied the application.

The decision will seriously affect the railroads at Mamphis and compel a readjustment of the rates on cotton at the height of the season, when it is very inconvenient to provide against the losses by competition. No appeal is possible until a final hearing, and what will be done by the railroads is uncertain.

TRYING TO SUBDUE THE MONON. The Big Four and Pennsylvania Bon't Like

CHICAGO. Dec. 11.—Heretofore the passenger department of the "Monon" and Big Four roads have been on the best of terms, and have worked in harmony in all the rate wars that have disturbed the tarritory of the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association. Now they seem to be at swords' points. D. B. Martin. the general passenger agent of the Big Four. has joined forces with E. A. Ford, of the Pennsylvania lines, and these two are said to be making it disagreeable for General Passenger Agent Barker of the "Monon." Barker is also making it lively for his competitors, and he promises to surprise them in the near future. The trouble arose over the "Monons" joining the Western connections in making rates from Hansas City and Omaha to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville by way of Chicago, at the same rates that are in force by the more didirect routes. The Pennsylvania and Big Fourboth have St. Louis lines, and they objected to the "Monon" reaching out after that particular class of business. In order to but a stop to it billy sent defectives to buy tickets of the Chicago brokers and to turn them over to Mr. Barker for redemption at tariff rates, believing that this would make the "Monon" come to time. Barker, however, says he will see the war out, and he has asked the Western roads to stop issuing such tickets until new ones can be printed calling for passage on only one train, which leaves Chicago for Cincinnati at 10:30 A. M.

EL PARO, Tex., Dec. 11.-The strike of the telegraph operators between this city and Yums on the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific may become extensive. The superiners to handle Southern Pacific trains between this city and Deming, N. M., but the operators bluntly refused to do it, and the superintend ent was notified. If he attempts to put outsiders to work it may cause a strike on the whole Banta Fé system. The district super-intendent of the Western Union ordered the men to handle the trains between here and Deming, but the latter refused, and hore the matter rests until higher officials are heard

matter rests until higher officials are heard from.

The trainmen between here and Yuma are holding meetings to decide whether they shall take any action in the present difficulty. One of them stated that if the Southern Pacific defeated the strikers they would be the next to be dealt with in a like manner. The operators have received assurances from every connection, and they will stand by each other.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Assistant General Superintendent Practice the Southern Pacific said to-day that the company had defeated the telegraphers. All places left vacant by the strikers have been filled.

To Test the Question of Free Passes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. - Attorney-General Miller has determined to test the right of railquestion is whether the issue of such passes law. He will bring suit against one of the New England railroads known to have issued passes, probably the Boston and Maine road. The suit will be instituted in New Hamp-

The suit will be instituted in New Hampshire, and a special attorney will be appointed to conduct the case. The Government is eager to obtain a judicial construction of the act upon this point, and the issue bangs upon the question of whether or not there is a prohibition against passes included in the clause providing that no rates shall be given either more or less than the fixed schedule of the road. In many cases railroads issue passes openly, and contend that there is no legal restriction upon such action. It will be one of those roads against which the suit will be brought so that the question will not be one of fact, but of law, thus simplyfying the proceedings.

Railroad Notes.

A Hopkinsville, Ky., despatch says: "The Onio Valley Idaliroad has leased the Clarksville and Princeton branch of the Loutsville and Princeton branch of the Loutsville and Rashville, between Princeton and Chorry station. for ninety-nine years at \$40,000 a year. The contract for the extension of the road from Princeton to this city, which will put about \$150,000 in the pocket of the Onio Valley, will call for a six-mile branch from here to Gracey. Probably the road will be extended to Nashville within the next twelve months."

The survey of the main line of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has been completed from a point on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad in Brownsville, Me., through Houlton. Presque Isle, and Caribou, ending at a point on the St. John River at Van Buren. The entire survey will be completed by next month.

A Chicago despatch says that there was a slight let up in the East-bound freight block, and both of the Pennsylvania lines each took a little of the accumulated through freight of the hands of the Western lines, which brought it to Chicago. Under a guarantee that the cars shall be returned as soon as unloaded, many of the Western roads are letting their cars go through over Eastern lines. As there is no place in which to store the grain there, and the Eastern lines cannot turnish cars in which to transfer it, unless such a course is adopted the cars will block the yards there.

The Baltimore and Ohio has made a proposition to the people of St. Joseph, Mo., to extend its line to that city and build extensive shops there if the town will give the road what is known as the Fowler tract, a piece of land worth \$100,000. A citizens' cemmittee has to the road what is known as the Fowler tract, a piece of land worth \$100,000. The proper the read water in the people of the proper the proper cars in which to the cars in the charter in charge.

land worth \$100.000. A citizens' committee has the matter in charge.

The advance in literance Terminal stock yesterday gave rise to the report that a definite pinn had been agreed upon by the Committee of Financiers for rescuing the company from its difficulties. There is nothing definite yet to be published about the matter. Gen. Samuel Thomas has increased his holdings consideration of the present management.

The question of abolishing second-class tickets in central traffic territorry has been tickets in control traffic territorry has been left to a committee composed of D. I. Roberta, E. A. Ford, R. F. Horner, A. J. Smith, C. O. Scuil, D. F. Martin, and W. R. Shattue.

ur \$30 Overcoat from both black & blue English triple weightmelton ranks with the regular "fifty dollar custom made class-but comparatively a better coat in fit and finish. And our scale of prices down to 10 dollars

also furnishes the best possible grades of Overcoats for the money.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. Clothing and Hats.

B'way, cor. Canal St. Open late this evening:

SMITH THINKS

ANUMBRELLA OR WALKING STICK

WMITH'S. 121-128 Fulton St .(CP STAIRS):

508 34 Av.

HARLEN BRANCH 164-156 E. 125th S

Louis de Beblan, a conspicuous member of the French colony in New York, died at his home, 105 West Fifty-seventh street, on Thursday night of heart failure. Mr. De French parents, and came to New York in his youth. For many years he was connected with the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, and travelled through Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America. Afterward he established an extensive shipping and commission business. In 1875 he became the New York agent of the French-line, which post he held until his retirement in 1888. Mr. De Bebian was active in making the French exhibit at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 successful. He was a member of the Executiva Committee of the Yorktown, celebration in 1881, and was prominent in the movement to creet the statue of Liberty. During their stay in New York the officers of the Isers, which brought the statue here, were his gueste. Mr. De Bebian was President of the Circicolar and Tenth Street Reliver, and was a director of several inpursace and gardompaies. He leaves a daughter, the Wile of Join C. Moore. His funeral will be from St. Putrick's Cathedral on Montay morning.

Col. Thomas L. Bayne, one of the leading travelled through Mexico, the West Indies,

a fortune.

The Hon. Russell M. Little died at Glens Falls yesterday in the 62d year of his sam: He was the founder and for forty-two years an officer of the Glens Falls Insurance Company and its President since 1864. He was proband its President since 1804. He was probably the oldest insurance President in the Linted States. He was State Senajor during 1863-4, a delegate to the first Lincoln Chicago Convention, and a Presidential elector. He was a generous, public-spirited citizen.

Emile Bayard, the artist who painted the spirited picture "Une Affaire d' Honnaur," died on Dec. 9, at Cairo of heart disease, He was born fifty-four years ago at La Ferti-sous-Jonnire, and studied under Cogniet. The "Affaire d' Honneur" represents two women nude to the waist fighting a duel with swords. It now decorates the walls of a barroon in this city.

It now decorates the walls of a barroom in this city.

Mrs. Polly Towsley died at Rome, N. Y., on Tuesday, aged 86 years. She was a naffice of Vermont, and was the widow of the late Hiram Towsley, who was for forty years a noted hotel keeper of northern New York. She was the mother of eleven children, two of whom survive her.

Bishard G. Dove, a \$1.400 clerk in the mail

Richard G. Dove, a \$1.400 clerk in the mail division of the Treasury Department, died in Washington yesterday. He had been employed in that department for sixty-two years, having been appointed a messenger in 1820, during President Jackson's Administration. Frederick G. Rice, a well-known commercia traveller of central New York, died of pneu-monta at his home at Hamilton on Mohday aged 48. He was a war veteran and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of Norwich Commandery of Knights Templar. Terrence Coyle, one of New Haven's best known citizens, died yesterday from the effects of looksjaw. Last November he cut his finger to the bone and dressed it himself. He finally saw a doctor, who advised him to have it am-putated. He refused, and death resulted. Nevin W. Butler died on Thursday at 539 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, in his 63d year, He was a partner in the drug firm of Nostrand & Co. He was President of the Brooklyn Ma-sonic Veterans. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

and two daughters.

John Blackman, a retired undertaker and one of the best-known men in the Unsailla valley, died at his home in Sherburne recently aged 78. He was a widower and childless.

James A. Rich, widely known during his active career as a manufacturer of brass musical instruments, died last week at his home at Bridgowater. A. Y., aged 77.

Cant. Partick Reagan, who servec with distinction in the war of the rebellion in the 147th llegiment. New York Volunteers, died at Auburn on Monday, aged 84.

The Hon, Nicholas Heitzel, a member of the The Hon. Nicholas Heitzel, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1860 and 1867, died at Gettysburg on Monday at an ad-vanced age.

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACKE BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay. Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good lengter preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c. and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be cheap at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to so

complish this we offer a reward of

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1898.

WOLFF & BAHDOLPH, Philadelphia